Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *MARKET-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 56, of Vol. II.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1790. [Whole No. 160.]

The Tablet.—No. 148.

[The laſt number was by miſtake put 149.]

"There is unavoidably a congeniality of character between the tone of government and the ſtate of ſociety."

IN calculating the force of thoſe reaſons which have a favorable aſpect upon the freedom and proſperity of a community, we ſhould firſt look to the character of the inhabitants, and fix that as the moſt eſſential point on which the queſtion turns. The ſtate of ſociety, more than the form of government, is to be regarded in eſtimating the chances in favor of public liberty. For, though one political conſtitution may have a preference over another, yet none that can be imagined will render liberty ſecure, unleſs there be a prediſpoſition of other cauſes to make it ſo. In the United States the form of government is ſuppoſed to be as perfect, as can be framed by any light that can at preſent be derived from human wiſdom; but our ſituation would be far leſs eligible than it is, if the duration of our freedom did not reſt on a better foundation than words and ſtipulations defined on parchment. While it is the perſonal intereſt of the great bulk of the inhabitants to purſue ſuch a ſyſtem of conduct as will beſt comport with the views of the government, there is the ſtrongeſt pledge, both on the part of the people and their rulers, that each will regard the proſperity of the other. Every claſs of citizens is, in ſome meaſure, a check upon other claſſes; and every individual of the ſame claſs is a check upon other individuals. No man can proſper in his occupation, and to do which is the main deſire of his heart, unleſs he be honeſt and induſtrious; and while he is ſo, the government can calculate upon him as a ſafe and uſeful citizen. The legiſlature muſt be formed of men who participate of the national character; and as our inhabitants have ſo many motives of a perſonal nature, to prefer a virtuous life to a vicious one, we may expect good men, and of courſe a good government. That circumſtance, which more than any other, promiſes duration to a government, is that the citizens feel and acknowlege their private intereſt to be connected with that of the public. This at once removes thoſe ſources of diſcontent and inſurrection which flow from the belief, that the views of the government are at variance with the intereſt of individuals.

The ſmalleſt deviation from rectitude in any public officer, or a want of abilities to execute his truſt with propriety, can never elude the public diſcernment. It is therefore a thing to be always expected that our public adminiſtration will be able and virtuous. There is little danger that any perſon, from intrigue or powerful connections, can long ſuſtain an office which he does not fill with ſome degree of reputation to himſelf, and advantage to the community. Perhaps ſome worthier man may be left out of office, but he who fills it, muſt poſſeſs ſome ſhare of merit. The body of electors, in this country, are too numerous to be bribed in any inſtance, and they generally have too independent a temper to ſecond the views of vile and mercenary candidates. The moſt that is to be feared from cabal and party influence, is that the very beſt men may not always ſucceed againſt characters of inferior pretenſions; but he who does ſucceed muſt be a perſon far removed from the baſeſt of mankind.

Few of thoſe cauſes, which kept the ancient republics in ſuch tumult and agitation, exiſt in this country. Our notions and regulations reſpecting property are well known and defined. The laws are generally underſtood and approved of; and the citizens are apt to view a man as their enemy, who avows himſelf an enemy to law and juſtice. A defect of knowledge in points reſpecting property, and an imperfect ſyſtem of laws, were the principal cauſes why the turbulent temper of antient times could not be reſtrained. There were leſs energetic motives for peace and tranquility, than for war and confuſion, according to the ideas which the antients had imbibed of happineſs and dignity. But a turn of thinking very different from that prevails among our citizens. And while they are ſo ſolicitous to purſue their various callings, undiſturbed by factions or wars, it muſt be their moſt ardent deſire that the laws ſhould be equal and energetic, and that their execution ſhould, under no pretence, be impeded. *(To be continued.)*

[The following beautiful, and animated deſcription of the "ADVANTAGES OF COMMERCE," written by a juſtly celebrated Engliſh author, can never be read without pleaſure.]

ADVANTAGES OF COMMERCE.

THERE it no place in town which I ſo much love to frequent as the Royal Exchange.—It gives me a ſecret ſatisfaction, and in ſome meaſure gratifies my vanity as an Engliſhman, to ſee ſo rich an aſſembly of my countrymen and foreigners conſulting together upon the private buſineſs of mankind, and making this metropolis a kind of emporium for the whole earth. I muſt confeſs, I look upon high change to be a grand council, in which all conſiderable nations have their repreſentatives. Factors, in the trading world, are what ambaſſadors are in the political world. They negociate affairs, conclude treaties, and maintain a good correſpondence between thoſe wealthy ſocieties of men, that are divided from one another by ſeas and oceans, or live on the different extremities of a continent. I have often been pleaſed to hear diſputes adjuſted between an inhabitant of Japan and an alderman of London, or to ſee a ſubject of the great Mogul entering into a league with one of the Czar of Muſcovy. I am infinitely delighted in mixing with theſe ſeveral miniſters of commerce, as they are diſtinguiſhed by their different walks and different languages. Sometimes I am joſtled among a body of Armenians; ſometimes I am loſt in a crowd of Jews; and ſometimes make one in a group of Dutchmen. I am a Dane, a Swede, or Frenchman, at different times; or rather fancy myſelf like the old philoſopher, who, upon being aſked what countryman he was, replied, That he was a citizen of the world.

This grand ſcene of buſineſs gives me an infinite variety of ſolid and ſubſtantial entertainment. As I am a great lover of mankind, my heart naturally overflows with pleaſure at the ſight of a proſperous and happy multitude; inſomuch, that, at many public ſolemnities, I cannot forbear expreſſing my joy with tears. For this reaſon, I am wonderfully delighted to ſee ſuch a body of men thriving in their own private fortunes, and at the ſame time promoting the public ſtock; or, in other words, raiſing eſtates for their own families, by bringing into their country whatever is wanting, and carrying out of it whatever is ſuperfluous.

Nature ſeems to have taken a particular care to diſſeminate her bleſſings among the different regions of the world, with an eye to this mutual intercourſe and traffic among mankind, that the natives of the ſeveral parts of the globe might have a kind of dependence upon one another, and be united together by their common intereſts. Almoſt every degree produces ſomething peculiar to it. The food often grows in one country and the ſauce in another. The fruits of Portugal are corrected by the products of Barbadoes; the infuſion of a China plant ſweetened with the pith of an Indian cane. The Philippine iſlands give a flavour to our European bowls. The ſingle dreſs of a woman of quality is often the product of an hundred climates. The muff and the fan come together from the different ends of the earth. The ſcarf is ſent from the torrid zone, and the tippet from beneath the pole. The brocade petticoat riſes out of the minds of Peru, and the diamond necklace out of the bowels of Indoſtan.

If we conſider our own country in its natural proſpect, without any of the benefits and advantages of commerce, what a barren uncomfortable ſpot of earth falls to our ſhare! Natural hiſtorians tell us, that no fruit grows originally among us beſides hips and haws, acorns and pignuts, with other delicacies of the like nature; that our climate, of itſelf, and without the aſſiſtance of art, can make no farther advances towards a plum than a ſloe, and carries an apple to no greater perfection than a crab; that our melons, our peaches, our figs, our apricots, and our cherries, are ſtrangers among us, imported in different ages, and naturalized in our Engliſh gardens; and that they would all degenerate and fall away into the traſh of our own country, if they were wholly neglected by the planter, and left to the mercy of our ſun and ſoil.

Nor has traffic more enriched our vegetable world than it has improved the whole face of nature among us. Our ſhips are laden with the harveſt of every climate; our tables are ſtored with ſpices, and oils, and wines; our rooms are filled with pyramids of china, and adorned with the workmanſhip of Japan; our morning's draught comes to us from the remoteſt corners of the earth; we repair our bodies by the drugs of America, and repoſe ourſelves under Indian canopies. My friend, Sir *Andrew*, calls the vineyard of France, our gardens; the ſpice-iſlands, our hot-beds; the Perſians, our ſilk weavers; and the Chineſe, our potters. Nature, indeed, furniſhes us with the bare neceſſaries of life; but traffic gives us a great variety of what is uſeful, and at the ſame time ſupplies us with every thing that is convenient and ornamental. Nor is it the leaſt part of this our happineſs, that, while we enjoy the remoteſt products of the north and ſouth, we are free from thoſe extremities of weather which give them birth; that our eyes are refreſhed with the green fields of Britain, at the ſame time that our palates are feaſted with fruits that riſe between the tropics.

For theſe reaſons, there are not more uſeful members in a commonwealth than merchants. They knit mankind together in a mutual intercourſe of good offices, diſtribute the gifts of nature, find work for the poor, add wealth to the rich, and magnificence to the great. Our Engliſh merchant converts the tin of his own country into gold, and exchanges his wool for rubies. The Mahometans are cloathed in our Britiſh manufactures, and the inhabitants of the frozen zone are warmed with the fleeces of our ſheep.

When I have been upon Change, I have often fancied one of our old kings ſtanding in perſon where he is repreſented in effigy, and looking down upon the wealthy concourſe of people with which that place is every day filled. In this caſe, how would he be ſurpriſed to hear all the languages of Europe ſpoken in this little ſpot of his former dominions, and to ſee ſo many private men, who, in his time, would have been the vaſſals of ſome powerful baron, negociating, like princes, for greater ſums of money than were formerly to be met with in the royal treaſury! Trade, without enlarging the Britiſh territories, has given us a kind of additional empire; it has multiplied the number of the rich, made our landed eſtates infinitely more valuable than they were formerly, and added to them an acceſſion of other eſtates as valuable as the lands themſelves.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITY.

ON the eaſtern ſhore of the Miſſiſippi, in near 47 degrees north latitude, and ſome miles below Lake Peppin, is a level open plain, on which is an elevation, which, even at a diſtance, has the appearance of an entrenchment; and, upon the ſtricteſt examination, it appears that it has really been intended for this purpoſe many centuries ago. Notwithſtanding it is now covered with graſs, it is plainly to be diſcovered that it was once a breaſt work about four feet in height, extending the beſt part of a mile, and ſufficiently capacious to cover five thouſand men. Its form is ſomewhat circular, and its flanks reach to the river. Though much defaced by time, every angle is diſtinguiſhable, and appears as regular, and faſhioned with as much military ſkill as if planned by Vauban himſelf. The ditch though not very viſible, yet there are evident marks of there certainly having been one. From its ſituation there can be no doubt that it muſt have been deſigned for a fortification. It fronts the country, and its rear is covered by the river, nor is there any riſing ground for a conſiderable way that commands it, and only a few ſtraggling oaks are to be ſeen near it. They who obſerve this work with a ſkilful eye, ſee in it evident traces of very great antiquity; but it is hard to tell how it could have been produced in a country that has hitherto, according to the generally received opinion, been the ſeat of warlike untutored Indians alone, whoſe whole ſtock of military knowledge has only, till within two centuries amounted to drawing the bow, and whoſe only breaſt work, even at preſent, is the thicket. It is hoped the time is not far diſtant when perſons of ſkill will be enabled by the bounty of the public, to inveſtigate not only this but many other American antiquities, and by this means give us ſome idea of the antient inhabitants, and ſtate of regions, that we at preſent believe to have been from the earlieſt period only the habitation of ſavages.

LONDON, Auguſt 28.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Auguſt 3.

AMONG the different objects occupying the *diet* latterly, they have decreed the ſuppreſſion of Abbeys, of which the revenues, amounting to 300,000 florins, are applied to the invalids and the hoſpitals.

"In order to attach the united Greeks of Volhinia and the Ukraine to the republic, they have agreed to admit their archbiſhop into their ſenate.

"For thoſe yet diſunited, they reſerve themſelves to form ſuch reſolutions as may make them cordially co-operate at length.

"The ancient yoke of ariſtocracy ſhackling the people, is about to be broken forever, and the heretofore fettered ſubject, come forward and boldly aſſert and maintain the dignity and independence of his being."

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The States General have admitted the hereditary Prince of Orange to a ſeat in the Council of State, and they have intimated at the ſame time, that if the Stadtholder ſhall appoint him a general in their armies, they will allow 10,000 florins a year of extra pay.

PARIS, Aug. 16.

M. *Dupre* has publiſhed, "A juſtification of the Duke of New Orleans," but the tide of popular opinion runs ſo ſtrongly againſt the prince, that it is impoſſible to turn it by cool reaſoning.—— "Epaminondas, (ſays the author, at the concluſion of his pamphlet) was condemned by his ungrateful countrymen for having defeated their enemies; and *Louis Philippe Joſeph*, Duke of Orleans, is condemned for having SAVED the empire of France."

M. de *Cazales*, who fought a duel with M. *Barnave*, is in a fair way of recovery.

Since the National Aſſembly's decree, which ſuppreſſes all titulary and borrowed names, with all the DES that can be found in the French families, the players have reſumed their humble appellations; La Rine, Dugazon, Fleury, and Beaulieu, are now called *Manduit, Gourgaud, Meſnard, Thierriet*, and *Bremond*. Why ſhould you be aſhamed, gentlemen, to be called by your family names? M. Guignard, (St. Prieſt) Madame Bruard (Genles and Sillely) and many other perſons of diſtinction, have ſet you the example. Were Moliere and Voltaire alive, they would certainly ſign their letters *Poequelin* and *Arouet*. Let your conduct in life be blameleſs, and reflect that *Garrick, Lœkain, Baron, and Brigard* never altered their names.

Avignon has publiſhed, in a manifeſto, the reaſons for leaving the papal yoke; the pamphlet contains but thirty-two pages, but abounds with curious anecdotes reſpecting the adminiſtering juſtice under that eccleſiaſtical government. Two men having had ſome words in a public ſtreet, began to fight; an honeſt fellow paſſing by, was lucky enough to perſuade the antagoniſts to deſiſt. The Attorney General, incenſed at the loſs of a criminal ſuit at law, had the mediator arreſted, *for having interrupted the courſe of juſtice*: To obtain his liberty, he was obliged to pay the expences the affray would have produced in court. For ten crowns, a debtor at Avignon, can obtain a reſpite for five years, which was a *quinquennial* brief; for the ſame ſum the creditor obtained another brief, that annulled the reſpite. The debtor could procure himſelf, for ten crowns more, another delay, at a different tribunal; ſo that the debtors and creditors were inceſſantly feeding the greedy leeches of juſtice—the former to pay, the latter never to be paid.

"The general confederacy, ſays the author of a ſpirited pamphlet, ſhould be renewed every twenty-five years, beginning from the preſent one; and take the place of thoſe jubilees, not evangelic, but papal, to which we have too long ſubmitted. It is no longer the time to amuſe and ſeduce the people with indulgencies; the enthuſiaſm of liberty, an attachment to their country, and the virtues and courage of patriotiſm muſt be inculcated to them."

M. l'Abbe Raynal, the celebrated hiſtorian, has been reſtored, by a decree of the National Aſſembly, to the rights of a citizen, of which he had been deprived by an arret of the Parliament of Paris, in 1781. Lewis the XVIth. notwithſtanding the arret, had recalled the Abbe about two years ago, but his religious tenets were always an obſtacle to his being re-inſtated.

ST. GEORGE'S *(Grenada)* Aug. 20.

The following is the tranſlation of a letter received by his excellency general *Mathew*, from *Don Joſeph Maria Chacon*, governor of Trinidad.

Iſland of Trinidad, Sept. 4.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

I HAVE the pleaſure to communicate to your Excellency that the cuſtom of acknowledging and declaring, for free, the fugitive ſlaves from the other Antilles, in this iſland, has ceaſed according to the directions given me in the Royal Order, which I have received, dated at Aranjuez, 17th of May laſt.

As his Majeſty's intention is to ſtop the flight of negroes, of that and the other iſlands who came to this government to enjoy their freedom, I thought proper (excluſive of the publication I ordered the 28th Auguſt laſt) to acquaint your Excellency of this circumſtance—in order that being informed in your government that the fugitive ſlaves from thence can have no manner of protection here, that they may abſtain from running away from their maſters, to whom, ſuch as henceforward may come here, will be returned, in caſe they are reclaimed, and the property regularly proved.

I wiſh for occaſions to ſhew your Excellency, the honor of being, moſt excellent ſir,

your attentive and reſpectful ſervant,

JOSEPH MARIA CHACON.

His Excellency Edward Mathew, *governor-general of Grenada.*

SEPTEMBER 24.

On Sunday laſt a Spaniſh brig arrived here with a cargo of Logwood, and ten thouſand dollars on board. This is the firſt veſſel of that deſcription that has come to an entry at this port, agreeable to the late amendment in the free-port act, by which it is expected that the valuable trade with the Spaniards will be greatly advanced, as it is no longer confined to veſels of any particular burthen.

LABOUR.

Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum.——HOR.

——*To ſink in ſhame, or ſwell with pride,*
As the gay palm is granted or deny'd.——FRANCIS.

THE *multitudes that ſupport life by corporal labour and eat their bread in the ſweat of their brow, commonly regard inactivity as idleneſs; and have no conception that wearineſs can be contracted in an elbow-chair, by now and then peeping into a book and muſing the reſt of the day: the ſedentary and ſtudious, therefore, raiſe their envy or contempt, as they appear either to poſſeſs the conveniencies of life by the mere bounty of fortune, or to ſuffer the want of them by refuſing to work.*

It is, however, certain, that to think, is to labour; and that as the body is affected by the exerciſe of the mind, the fatigue of the ſtudy is not leſs than of the field or the manufactory.

But the labour of the mind, though it is equally wearyſome with that of the body is not attended with the ſame advantages. Exerciſe gives health, vigour, and cheerfulneſs, ſound ſleep, and a keen appetite: The effects of ſedentary thoughtfulneſs are diſeaſes that imbitter and ſhorten life, interrupted reſt, taſteleſs meals, perpetual languor and cauſeleſs anxiety.

No natural inability to perform manual operations, has been obſerved to proceed from diſinclination; the reluctance, if it cannot be removed, may be ſurmounted; and the artificer then proceeds in his work with as much dexterity and exactneſs, as if no extraordinary effort had been made to begin it: but with reſpect to the productions of imagination and wit, a mere determination of the will is not ſufficient; there muſt be a diſpoſition of the mind which no human being can procure, or the work will have the appearance of a forced plan, in the production of which the induſtry of art has been ſubſtituted for the vigour of nature.

Nor does this diſpoſition always enſure ſucceſs, though the want of it never fails to render application ineffectual, for the writer who ſits down in the morning fired with his ſubject and teeming with ideas, often finds at night, that what delighted his imagination offends his judgment and that he has loſt the day by indulging a pleaſing dream, in which he joined together a multitude of ſplendid images without perceiving their incongruity. (To be continued.)

From WEBSTER's DISSERTATIONS *on the* ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Of MODERN CORRUPTIONS in the ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

I PROCEED now to examine a mode of pronouncing certain words, which prevails in England and ſome parts of America, and which, as it extends to a vaſt number of words, and creates a material difference between orthography and pronunciation, is a matter of ſerious conſequence.

To attack eſtabliſhed cuſtoms is always hazardous; for mankind, even when they ſee and acknowledge their errors, are ſeldom obliged to the man who expoſes them. The danger is increaſed, when an oppoſition is made to the favorite opinions of the great; for men, whoſe rank and abilities entitle them to particular reſpect, will ſooner diſmiſs their friends than their prejudices. Under this conviction, my preſent ſituation is delicate and embarraſſing: But as ſome ſacrifices muſt often be made to truth; and as I am conſcious that a regard to truth only dictates what I write, I can ſincerely declare, it is my wiſh to inform the underſtanding of every man, without wounding the feelings of an individual.

The practice to which I allude, is that of pronouncing *d, t*, and *s* preceding *u*; which letter, it is ſaid, contains the ſound of *e* or *y* and *oo*; and that of courſe *education* muſt be pronounced *edyucation*; *nature, natyure*; and *ſuperior, ſyuperior*: From the difficulty of pronouncing which, we naturally fall into the ſound of *dzh, tſh*, and *ſh*: Thus education becomes *edzhucation* or *ejucation*; nature becomes *natſhure* or *nachure*; and ſuperior becomes *ſhuperior*.

How long this practice has prevailed in London, I cannot aſcertain. There are a few words, in which it ſeems to have been univerſal from time immemorial; as *pleaſure*, and the other words of that analogy. But I find no reaſon to ſuppoſe the practice of pronouncing *nature, duty, nachure, juty*, prevailed before the period of Garrick's reputation on the ſtage.

On the other hand, the writers on the language have been ſilent upon this point, till within a few years; and Kendrick ſpeaks of it as a *Metropolitan pronunciation*, ſupported by *certain mighty fine ſpeakers**, which implies that the practice is modern, and proves it to be local, even in Great Britain. But the practice has prevailed at court and on the ſtage for ſeveral years, and the reputation of a *Garrick*, a *Sheridan* and a *Siddons*, has given it a very rapid and extenſive diffuſion in the polite world. As the innovaſion is great and extends to a multitude of words, it is neceſſary, before we embrace the practice in its utmoſt latitude. to examine into its propriety and conſequences.

The only reaſons offered in ſupport of the practice, are, the Engliſh or Saxon ſound of *u*, which is ſaid to be *yu*; and *euphony*, or the agreeableneſs of the pronunciation.

But permit me to enquire, on what do the advocates of this practice ground their aſſertion, that *u* had in Saxon the ſound of *eu* or *yu*? Are there any teſtimonies to ſupport it, among old writers of authority? In the courſe of my reading I have diſcovered none, nor have I ever ſeen one produced or referred to.

Will it be ſaid, that *yu* is the name of the letter? But where did this name originate? Certainly not in the old Saxon practice, for the Saxons expreſſed this ſound by *ew*, or *eo*: And I do not recollect a ſingle word of Saxon origin, in which the warmeſt ſticklers for the practice, give *u* this ſound, even in the preſent age. Kendrick, who has inveſtigated the powers of the Engliſh letters with much more accuracy than even Sheridan himſelf, obſerves, that we might with equal propriety, name the other vowels in the ſame manner, and ſay, *ya, ye, yi, yo*, as well as *yu*†.

* *Rhetorical Grammar, prefixed to his Dictionary, page* 32. *London*, 1773. † *Rhet. Gram.* 33.

U in *union, uſe*, &c. has the ſound of *yu*; but theſe are all of *Latin* origin, and can be no proof that *u*, had, in *Saxon*, the ſound of *ew* or *yu*.

The whole argument is founded on a miſtake. *U* in pure Engliſh has not the ſound of *ew*; but a ſound that approaches it; which is defined with great accuracy by the learned Wallis, who was one of the firſt correct writers upon Engliſh Grammar, and whoſe treatiſe is the foundation of Lowth's introduction and all the beſt ſubſequent compilations‡.

This writer defines the Engliſh letter *u* in theſe words, "Hunc ſonum Extranei fere aſſequenter, ſi dipthongum *iu* conentur pronunciare; nempe *i* exile literæ *u*, vel *w* preponentes; [ut in Hiſpanorum *ciudad*, civitas.] *Non tamen idem eſt omnino ſonus, quamvis, ad illum proxime accedat*; eſt enim *iu* ſonus compoſitus, at Anglorum et Gallorum *u* ſonus ſimplex§."——Gram. Ling. Angl. Sect. 2.

This is preciſely the idea I have ever had of the Engliſh *u*; except that I cannot allow the ſound to be perfectly ſimple. If we attend to the manner in which we begin the ſound of *u* in *flute, abjure, truth*, we ſhall obſerve that the tongue is not preſſed to the mouth ſo cloſely as in pronouncing *e*; the aperture of the organs is not ſo ſmall; and I preſume that good ſpeakers, and am confident that moſt people, do not pronounce theſe words *fleute, abjeure, treuth*. Neither do they pronounce them *floote, abjoore, trooth*; but with a ſound formed by an eaſy natural aperture of the mouth, between *iu* and *oo*; which is the true Engliſh ſound. This ſound, however obſcured by affectation in the metropolis of Great-Britain and the capital towns in America, is ſtill preſerved by the body of the people in both countries. There are a million deſcendants of the Saxons in this country who retain the ſound of *u* in all caſes, preciſely according to Wallis's definition. Aſk any plain countryman, whoſe pronunciation has not been expoſed to corruption by mingling with foreigners, how he pronounces the letters, *t, r, u, th*, and he will not ſound *u* like *eu*, nor *oo*, but will expreſs the real primitive Engliſh *u*. Nay, if people wiſh to make an accurate trial, let them direct any child of ſeven years old, who has had no previous inſtruction reſpecting the matter, to pronounce the words *ſuit, tumult, due*, &c. and they will thus aſcertain the true ſound of the letter. Children pronounce *u* in the moſt natural manner; whereas the ſound of *iu* requires a conſiderable effort, and that of *oo*, a forced poſition of the lips. Illiterate perſons therefore pronounce the genuine Engliſh *u*, much better than thoſe who have attempted to ſhape their pronunciation according to the polite modern practice. As ſingular as this aſſertion may appear, it is literally true. This circumſtance alone would be ſufficient to prove that the Saxons never pronounced *u* like *yu*, for the body of a nation, removed from the reach of conqueſt and fear from a mixture of foreigners, are the ſafeſt repoſitories of ancient cuſtoms and general practice in ſpeaking.

But another ſtrong argument againſt the modern practice is, that the pretended dipthong, *iu* or *yu*, is heard in ſcarcely a ſingle word of Saxon origin. Almoſt all the words in which *d, t* and *ſ* are converted into other letters, as *education, due, virtue, raſure, ſuperior, ſupreme*, &c. are derived from the Latin or French; ſo that the practice itſelf is a proof that the principles on which it is built, are falſe. It is pretended that the Engliſh or Saxon ſound of *u* requires the pronunciation, *edzhucation, natſhure*, and yet it is introduced almoſt ſolely into Latin and French words. Such an inconſiſtency refutes the reaſoning and is a burleſque on its advocates.

(To be continued.)

‡ *His grammar was written in Latin, in the reign of Charles IId. The work is ſo ſcarce, that I have never been able to find but a ſingle copy. The author was one of the founders of the Royal Society.*

§ *This ſound of* u, *foreigners will nearly obtain, by attempting to pronounce the dipthong* iu; *that is, the narrow* i *before* u *or* w; *(as in the Spaniſh word* ciudad, *a city.) Yet the ſound (of* u*) is not exactly the ſame, altho it approaches very near to it; for the ſound of* iu *is compound; whereas the* u *of the Engliſh and French is a ſimple ſound."*

[*Lord* Anſon, *of nautical memory, built a Temple at his ſeat in Staffordſhire, dedicated to the Winds: Dr.* Johnſon *wrote a Latin Epigram, applicable to the ſubject: The ſeven different tranſlations, by as many different hands, which follow, if they ſhould appear of the* drum-kind, flat *at both ends, they will at leaſt furniſh an inſtance of that* variety *of words which may be made uſe of to convey the ſame thought.*]

EPIGRAM.

GRATUM ANIMUM LAUDO, QUI DEBUIT OMNIA VENTIS,
QUAM BENE VENTORUM, TEMPLUM SURGERE JUBET.

TRANSLATIONS.

No. I.

SINCE to the Winds alone, he ow'd the wealthy prize,
I praiſe the grateful ſoul that bade this temple riſe.

No. II.

THE grateful *Anſon* here adores the gales,
That bore to wealth his ſwelling ſails.

No. III.

FROM proſp'rous Winds, ſince proſp'rous fortune roſe,
This fane is rais'd to every wind that blows.

No. IV.

THIS temple to the Wind, his gratitude has rais'd,
As the Wind gave him *all*, 'tis fit the wind be prais'd.

No. V.

WELL, to the Winds, may he this fane afford,
Whom their propitious breath has made a Lord.

No. VI.

HAIL, thou great ſoul, whom gratitude bids raiſe,
This offering to the Winds, which ſwell'd thy praiſe.

No. VII.

THE Winds gave Anſon all, his very food,
And to the Winds, this marks his gratitude;
'Tis an ill Wind indeed that blows no good.

[*At a meeting of a number of the American commanders of veſſels, now in the port of London, held at the Maryland Coffee-Houſe, in Cornhill, on the* 22*d day of July*, 1790, *for the purpoſe of conſulting upon the meaſures that it might be prudent for them to adopt, in order to alleviate the preſent ſituation of ſeamen here belonging to the United States of America, the following reſolutions were unanimouſly voted:*]

1. THAT an American mariner in Great Britain, in being expoſed to all the rigor of Britiſh preſs-warrants—in being liable to the aſſaults and outrages of a Britiſh preſs-gang—and in being eventually liable to be compelled into a foreign ſervice (except each commander of the veſſel from which he is thus forced, can trace him to that very ſhip, whither he is dragged for confinement, and will poſitively ſwear that he is a native and ſubject of the United States) muſt be conſidered in an unſafe and truly alarming condition—a ſituation, not only inviting to a temporary violation, but hazarding a total ſubverſion of his moſt precious rights.

2. That the conſequences reſulting from this unprotected ſituation of the ſaid citizens, are ſo irkſome to the feelings, and detrimental to the intereſts of American mariners and commanders, that, in opinion of thoſe preſent, ſince no miniſter or conſul of their nation is on the ſpot, to whom, under ſuch difficulties, they might with more propriety reſort with complaints—and for redreſs—it is expedient that they now have recourſe to ſome other

fit perſon of the ſame country, deſiring him in their behalf to cauſe theſe grievances to be made known to the government of the United States.

3. That the thanks of this meeting be cordially given to *John Brown Cutting*, Eſq. for thoſe able and patriotic efforts, which have already much contributed, and by being continued, may, in the opinion of this meeting, ſtill materially contribute to ſoften the ſituation or procure the diſcharge of many American citizens, who have been, or now are, unjuſtly impreſſed as ſubjects of this kingdom; and that he be, and hereby is, intreated to continue thoſe efforts; and likewiſe that he be earneſtly requeſted, on the part of this meeting, to convey to the government of the United States, thoſe facts, touching the paſt and preſent ſituation of the American mariners here, which any of the American commanders have communicated or ſhall communicate to him for this purpoſe, together with ſuch other truths pertinent to the ſubject as he may otherwiſe acquire. *(Signed)*

J. Swift,	Wm. Billings,
James Scott,	John Osmon,
Tristram Barnhard,	R. S. Tibbets,
John Collet,	G. Goosely.

BOSTON, October 30.

The idea ſuggeſted ſome years ſince, by ſome of the politicians of America, for an *eſtabliſhment and perpetuation of univerſal peace*, is ſaid to have recently been the ſubject of attention in the National Aſſembly of France. With all good men this muſt be an event moſt devoutly to be wiſhed—and altho the preſent hoſtile ſtate of Europe renders its conſummation improbable, it is not, nevertheleſs, impracticable. Between the ſeveral civilized nations of the earth, ſuch treaties might be entered into, as, by preciſely ſpecifying their boundaries, and the political and commercial rights of each, would remove every occaſion for hoſtilities among themſelves—and the fear of their united chaſtiſement muſt prevent the leſs civilized parts of the world, diſturbing the tranquility of the other. The attempt is worthy of the preſent era. The dawn of reaſon is opening rapidly on the world—and if ſo potent, ſo illuſtrious, and ſo generous a nation as France, gives a lead, it muſt, we think, be followed.

NEWLONDON, October 29.

Extract of a letter from Baſſaterre, (Guadaloupe) to a gentleman in this town, dated Sept. 30.

"This morning three ſloops and a brig with 300 troops and 200 volunteers on board, ſailed from this port for Martinico—they are to join the citizen party againſt the General of that iſland, who is at the head of 10,000 mulattoes and negroes."

From the ſame

"*Oct.* 1. Arrived, this morning, a ſloop from Martinico, adviſing that there has been a general engagement between the general and the citizens—and, that the latter were routed with the loſs of ſeven or eight hundred killed!"

We are informed by a letter from Long-Iſland, that on the 21ſt inſtant atrived at Sagg-Harbor the brig Lucy, David Squires, maſter, from the Cape of Good-Hope with 730 barrels of oil, 8,000 wt. bone, and a quantity of furr; the property of Col. Benjamin Huntington and Capt. Stephen Howel, of Long-Iſland.

NEW-YORK, November 5.

A Connecticut paper, of the 1ſt inſtant notifies all perſons concerned in the *Ohio* purchaſe to meet at the ſtate-houſe in the city of Hartford on the 24th inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—The cauſe of this notification is ſaid to be ſome late accounts received from Muſkingum, ſpecifying, that certain regulations have not long ſince been adopted by the directors of the Ohio company, that will endanger the properties of the non-reſident proprietors, unleſs ſome meaſures are taken to prevent the conſequences.

YORK, October 20.

We hear that the noted Cub Mare, belonging to Mr. Gibſon, of Harford county, Maryland, [that had taken ſo many purſes, in the different States] was killed by accident, on the Lancaſter race-courſe, on Thurſday laſt; the circumſtance, as related, is as follows:—Previous to the horſes ſtarting for the ſecond heat, two boys who had concluded upon a quarter race acroſs the courſe, near the winning poſt, happening to ſtart nearly at the ſame inſtant with the horſes that run for the purſe, one of their horſes run full againſt the mare's hind quarter, by which accident the mare had her back broke, but her rider providentially received but little injury; the unfortunate boy, to whoſe imprudence this ſad diſaſter may be attributed, had his arm broke, his left eye torn out, and his body much bruiſed.—The mare never roſe after, although ſhe lived ſome hours.

RICHMOND, Oct. 30.

Amount of Tobacco exported from the ſeveral Warehouſes in Virginia, between the following periods—taken from the returns made to the Auditor's and Solicitor's Office.

	Hogſheads.
From October 1786, to October 1787,	60,041
From October 1787, to October 1788,	58,544
From October 1788, to October 1789,	58,673

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.

Accounts from the Weſt-Indies inform, that in July and Auguſt, there was very blowing weather in ſeveral of the iſlands—particularly at Jamaica, Barbadoes, and Antigua: At the firſt iſland great damage was done to the ſhipping—and many loſt—the buildings, canes, and plantain walks, have alſo ſuffered much.

Several poſts having arrived from Virginia, ſince the account was received of the declaration of war, without bringing any confirmation of that report, we preſume there is ſome miſtake in the buſineſs.

The legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey has a bill before it the preſent ſeſſion, for the encouragement of manufactures; this laudable example will doubtleſs be followed by the other States.

The hon. *William Smith*, Eſq. is re-elected member of the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States, for one of the diſtricts of S. Carolina.

General *Charles C. Pinckney*, and Doctor *David Ramſay*, are elected State Senators under the new conſtitution of South Carolina.

Manufactures have heretofore labored under inſuperable difficulties in the United States, for want of governmental ſupport and encouragement: In Europe this has not been the caſe, particularly in Great Britain, where bounties and protecting duties, give their artizans every poſſible chance of ſucceſs: Government certainly is bound, on every patriotic principle, to place the manufactures of the United States on ſuch a footing as that thoſe branches, which may be advantageouſly proſecuted in this country, may not, thro the ſucceſsful rivalſhip of European artiſts, be deſtroyed.

There are many articles which with proper encouragement may be manufactured to great advantage in the United States—nor would bounties beſtowed by the government prove eventually a loſs; as when once eſtabliſhed theſe manufactures, beſides being ſold at a reduced price, may become productive ſources of revenue, and in this way refund with intereſt, the expence incurred by government in their eſtabliſhment.

Extract of a letter from Fayetteville (N.C.) Oct. 18.

"Having purchaſed ſome lands which I intend to cultivate in this neighborhood, I have had ſufficient opportunities to obſerve the ſlovenly mode of farming in theſe parts. Cattle are left to feed about in the lanes or commons, in ſuch careleſs manner that one would imagine the North-Carolina farmers ſtudied how to loſe their manure—for certainly it is not poſſible to deviſe a more waſting plan. As to tobacco, it ſo exhauſts ground that this conſideration alone ſhould put the patriotic planter out of humour with that article, eſpecially, as it does not, like the grains that afford the neceſſaries, leave a ſufficiency of manure to reſtore what is exhauſted from the ſoil. Our defects are not want of inſtruments, or knowledge of the proceſs in agriculture, but a want of care in the choice and rotation of crops; and in preſerving from year to year both the ſoil and its productions. The idea of laying up for a ſcarce year has entered into the heads of few farmers—like the Iſraelites, "when they have much they have nothing over." Other defects are, want of early manuring land, refuſing to give it reſt and neglecting to plough it in the fall and winter. For my part as a farmer, as a good citizen, I am determined to govern my future life by the following rules;

1. To make the plough run as conſtantly in winter as in ſummer, and to manure during every winter—to keep *debtor* and *creditor* with the fields.
2. To clear the fence ground once a year as clear as the wheat field.
3. To cut no timber for fuel but that fallen for other uſes, or blown down, by winds, and to cut no young timber when old can be had.
4. Never to ſuffer the team to return from the field without a load of fuel. I have obſerved farmers burning good firewood before the plough, driving their teams home empty, and ſtopping the plough next day to cut and haul young green wood from the foreſt. How prepoſterous is this!
5. To borrow as little as poſſible, and return a loan inſtantly after uſe.
6. To purchaſe nothing from the petty trafficker; and nothing from the regular merchant without ready caſh or produce.
7. Never to contract with the mechanic until I ſhall have firſt obtained the money to pay him.
8. Never to give a penny to the man on the highway, who has nothing but a dram to ſell to the traveller. Such wretches are foes to farming, they are peſts to ſociety.
9. Moſt religiouſly to obſerve the preciſe time and place of all ſpecial appointments. [*Daily Adv.*]

The eſtabliſhment of a Law Profeſſorſhip in the College of Philadelphia promiſes the moſt beneficial effects. Such an eſtabliſhment has long been wanted. The appointment of Mr. *Wilſon* to this profeſſorſhip muſt afford ſatisfaction to every one. The extenſive law information of this gentleman, added to his profound political knowledge, will render his lectures advantageous and intereſting, not only to thoſe engaged in the ſtudy of law, but alſo to men of liberal education of every profeſſion. U.

Further progreſs is daily making in the Geographical knowledge of our country. An accurate map of the State of Pennſylvania, it is expected, will ſoon be publiſhed by Mr. *Reading Howell*. Mr. *William Fatham*, of Virginia, has iſſued propoſals for publiſhing by ſubſcription, a large map of the ſouthern diviſion of the United States. The ſize will be nine feet by ſeven. It will comprehend a part of New-Jerſey and Pennſylvania, the whole of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia; all the weſtern territory of the United States, between 29 and 40-0. N. and a part of the Spaniſh poſſeſſions. From the extenſive information, which Mr. Fatham appears to have collected, and the character of the gentlemen who recommend, there is every reaſon to expect that this map will be executed with accuracy and elegance. [*Gen. Adv.*]

A correſpondent obſerves, that the excellencies of the new Conſtitution are daily unfolding themſelves to the view of every unprejudiced friend of the United States: Its truly republican principles, which have thrown open the doors to virtue and abilities, and made the higheſt poſts in government acceſſible to every man without exception, have proved a powerful ſtimulous on the minds of our citizens to diffuſe the bleſſings of knowledge far and wide: In many parts of the United States, new inſtitutions are founded, and the old ones enlarged: In moſt of our capital towns, ſchools for the acquiſition of every branch of ſcience have been recently eſtabiſhed, in which the living and dead languages, mathematics, geography, writing, arithmetic, muſic, drawing, and polite accompliſhments, may be acquired. But among all the various branches of education, as no one demands, ſo none receives greater attention than our native language; this is now taught grammatically, and with the happieſt ſucceſs; owing principally to thoſe excellent performances on the ſubject, which have been publiſhed by ſeveral of our own countrymen.

Nor has the mercantile part of the community only, been attentive to this great ſubject of education, ſeminaries of learning are conſtantly ſpringing up in the interior parts of the United States; ſo that the rays of ſcience are diffuſed in every poſſible direction over the face of our country, and in this, as well as in ſeveral other reſpects, "the wilderneſs may be ſaid to bloſſom like the roſe."

Other great and important effects juſtly aſcribable to the ſalutary influence of the new government alone, may be the ſubject of future paragraphs.

Honor is often a ſubſtitute for *virtue*: There are many men, who from a regard to reputation only, are reſtrained from open acts of baſeneſs. This conſideration often influences to a juſt deciſion in great political queſtions—even when perſonal intereſt would lead to a different conduct: So long as a fair character is the principal recommendation to public notice, we ſhall be favored with the ſemblance of virtue at leaſt; but when a principle of honor ſhall ceaſe to operate, and a contempt for the *appearance*, as well as the *reality* of honeſty and rectitude ſhall ceaſe to be infamous, we may bid adieu to the freedom and happineſs of our country.

The revolution in France has produced one very extraordinary event—and that is, the emigration of a large number of the citizens of that kingdom to the United States: Among theſe are ſeveral perſons who enjoyed titles of honor and diſtinction, and poſſeſſed large fortunes in that country. Theſe emigrants have arrived in different parts of the continent, at Alexandria, Philadelphia, and New-York: They have already begun their ſettlement at *Sciota* in the Ohio Country—many of them poſſeſs great property—and being men of learning, and abilities, and provided with an extenſive library, and a philoſophical apparatus, the rigors of their hardy attempt in ſettling an uncultivated wilderneſs, will be abated, by a variety of objects which are ſeldom connected with ſimilar enterprizes.

While the enlightened friends of mankind in all parts of the earth, are rejoicing in the freedom and happineſs of the United States under the auſpices of the new government, there are ſome characters of ſo perverſe a complexion, among *ourſelves*, that they will not permit the people ſo much as to *think* they are in an eligible ſituation, tho all their ſenſes confirm the obſervation.

How truly bleſſed are the natives of this highly favored country! where all that dignifies and ennobles the human mind is the birth-right of the citizen: A conſcious independence of ſpirit deſignates their early childhood, and gathers ſtrength with increaſing years—and as they advance in life, liberty refined, and ſecured by equal laws, gives full ſcope to all the beſt faculties of the ſoul——

> No feudal ſyſtem binds them to the ſoil;
> No chieftain graſps the profits of their toil;
> Secure from *cleric* and *deſpotic* power,
> Sweet *hope* hangs pendant on th' induſtrious hour.

If you enquire of a thriving man of buſineſs, who riſes early and ſets up late, and denies himſelf all the paſſing amuſements of life, what is the ultimate object of all his labor and ſelf denial? He will perhaps inform you, that his plan is to amaſs a certain ſum, and in the evening of life retire from buſineſs, to enjoy the fruits of his induſtry on a country ſeat—vain expectation; happineſs is *always* in our reach—or never.

> "In our own breaſts the happy goddeſs lies,
> "And only gives her favors to the wiſe."

The truth is, the mind muſt be fitted to every ſituation; hence the meer man of buſineſs is entirely out of his element, when left to ſilence, ſolitude and contemplation.

A man in the city of London, who had accumulated a very handſome fortune by keeping a chop-houſe, took it into his head to retire from buſineſs—he bought a neat box in the country, ſurrounded with gardens and the etcetera of rural ſcenery; but he ſoon found that he had cooked too many ſteaks to find amuſement in purling rills and verdant plains.

He accordingly ſold his villa, his horſes and carriage—returned to the city—gave a conſiderable ſum to his tenant to quit the reſidence he had left, and reſumed his former occupation.—When employed in broiling a mutton chop over his kitchen fire, he declared that he had never been happy ſince he had exchanged the pleaſure of ſweating over the coals for the inſupportable fatigue of a ſtill country life.——

A Phyſician gave a Nobleman the lye—with great mildneſs the Nobleman ſaid, *I'll take the lye from him; but I'll never take phyſic of him: He may ſpeak what doth not become him; I'll not do what is unworthy of me*"

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

Schooner Lark, Gardner, Nantucket, 9 days
Brig Margaret, Pomit, Miſſiſippi, 70.

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	13/9——14/. pr. £.	or 70 pr. cent.	
3 pr. Cents	7/1——7/3.	or 36¼	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	5/9——6/.	30	do,
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	12/1—12/3.	61¼	do.
Indents	7/1——7/3.	36¼	do.
State debts	8/.——8/3	41¼	do.

Diſcourſes on Davila.

No. XXIII.—CONTINUED.

Utrumque regem, ſua multitudo conſalutaverat.

THE King of Navarre, before he concluded with the Queen, demanded of her by the immediate negotiators, two new conditions. 1. That they ſhould take away from the *Guiſes* all the employments they had at court. 2. That liberty of conſcience ſhould be given to the Hugonots. From the time that *Calvin* had begun to preach and to write, the firſt ſeeds of his doctrines had been ſown in the court of Henry, King of Navarre, and Margaret of Valois, his conſort, father and mother of the Queen Jane; and as the minds of theſe Princes were indiſpoſed to the See of Rome, which had ſtripped them of their ſtates, under pretext of an excommunication, fulminated by the Pope, Julius the ſecond, againſt France, and its allies; in the number of whom was the King of Navarre; they were eaſily perſuaded of a doctrine contrary to the authority of the Pope, and which taught that the cenſures by which they had loſt their ſtates, were null. The Calviniſtical miniſters, frequenting the court of theſe Princes, there taught their opinions, which had caſt ſo deep roots into the mind of Queen Jane, that ſhe had abandoned the Catholic faith to embrace Calviniſm. Since her marriage with Anthony of Bourbon, ſhe perſiſted in the ſame ſentiments. She had nearly converted her huſband, by the vehement eloquence of *Theodore Beza*, *Peter Martin Vermilly*, and other miniſters who retired into Bearn, there to preach their opinions in full liberty. The Prince of *Conde*, the admiral, and the other chiefs of the party of the Princes of the blood, having alſo embraced Calviniſm, ſome with ſincerity, and others to diſguiſe their political views, under the pretext of religion, the King of Navarre perſiſted more conſtantly than ever, to declare himſelf protector of the Hugonots. For this reaſon, he demanded that they ſhould grant to the Calviniſts liberty of conſcience, as an eſſential condition of the treaty, opened with the Queens This Princeſs anſwered that to deprive the *Guiſes* of the dignities they held at court, would be to go directly againſt the agreement which was in negotiation, and the reſolution taken to reſtore the tranquility of the Kingdom. That theſe Lords who were very powerful, and actually armed, would not endure an affront ſo public and outrageous: but that, ſupported by the Catholics and the majority of the ſtates, they would exert all their forces and efforts, to maintain their ground. She promiſed however to employ, in due time, all her addreſs, to diminiſh their credit and power. As to the liberty of conſcience, ſhe convinced them that it was a point too delicate, to be granted all at once: That the Parliaments and even the States, would not fail to oppoſe it: But ſhe promiſed, in ſecret, that in governing with the King of Navarre, ſhe would labor in concert with him, by indirect and concealed ways, to ſeize all favorable occaſions to grant to the reformed all the liberty of conſcience that might be poſſible. The Queen, yielding to the neceſſity of the conjuncture, gave theſe promiſes, without any intention to obſerve them: She therefore delayed the execution of them, with all her addreſs. In fact, ſhe knew, or at leaſt believed, that nothing was more contrary to the grandeur and intereſt of her children, than totally to depreſs the *Guiſes*, who ſerved, admirably well, the purpoſe of balancing the power of the Princes of the blood. On the other hand, the liberty of conſcience granted to the Hugonots, would have offended the See of Rome, and the other Catholic Princes, and ſcattered forever, as ſhe pretended, diſorder and diſſention in the kingdom.

The coalition was on the point of concluſion, when the King of Navarre declared that he would determine nothing, without the advice and conſent of the Conſtable, who had cured all his gouts, fluxions and rheums, or in other words, diſmiſſed his pretexts and approached Orleans. It was therefore neceſſary to invent new projects, to ſurmount this obſtacle, which many imagined the moſt difficult of all. The Queen knew to the bottom, the character of the Conſtable, and that nothing flattered him more, than the part of umpire or moderator in every thing that paſſed around him. She thought that by reſtoring him the ſupream command of the army, and by aſſuring him, that it was from him that ſhe wiſhed to hold her own grandeur, and the ſafety of her children; ſhe would fix him eaſily in her intereſt, and detach him equally from both parties. Thus, with the advice of the King of Navarre, and the *Guiſes*, who were returning to pacific ſentiments, and ſeemed to ſubmit all to her will; ſhe ordered the captains of the guards, and the governor of Orleans to ſurrender to the Conſtable, at his entrance into the city, the command of the armies, and to acknowledge him for their chief. Theſe marks of honor awakened in the breaſt of Anne of Montmorency, the ancient ſentiments of devotion and fidelity, which had attached him for ſo many years to the father and grand-father of the King. Arriving at Orleans, he turned to the captains and ſaid, with his ordinary dignity, that ſince the King had reſtored him his command, they might diſpenſe with guarding his Majeſty ſo exactly in full peace; and that without employing the force of arms, he would make his maſter reſpected through the whole kingdom and by all his ſubjects. Arrived at the palace, where the Queen loaded him with honors, he rendered his homages to the young King, and with tears in his eyes, conjured him to fear nothing from the preſent troubles, for that he and all good Frenchmen, were ready to ſacrifice their lives for the ſupport of his crown. The Queen encouraged by this diſcourſe, the firſt proof of the ſucceſs of her contrivances, entered without delay into ſecret conferrences with the Conſtable, before that others had time to entertain and to gain him. She proteſted that ſhe expected every thing from him, both for her children and herſelf; *that the royal authority and the public good were no longer but idle names, for two factions embittered againſt each other, for their mutual deſtruction*; that ſhe deſpaired of preſerving to her children under age, a crown envied and attacked by ſuch powerful enemies; unleſs his fidelity, of which he had ſo long given ſuch ſhining proofs, ſhould cauſe him to embrace the defence of the young monarch, of a kingdom torn with diviſions, and of all the royal family. Theſe words in the mouth of a woman, a mother, a Queen in affliction, made ſo deep an impreſſion on the mind of the Conſtable, that he conſented to the accommodation ready to be concluded with the King of Navarre. Flattered with the humiliation of the *Guiſes*, and re-eſtabliſhed in the functions of the firſt truſt in the kingdom, he renounced all intereſts of faction, and reſolved to unite with the Queen, for the preſervation of the ſtate, in which he aſpired only to reaſſume the place which he had merited by his long ſervices.

Concord being thus eſtabliſhed, by the authority of the Conſtable, they aſſembled the council: All the Princes and officers of the crown aſſiſted at it; and the Chancellor having, according to cuſtom, made the propoſitions in preſence of the King, they concluded unanimouſly that the Queen ſhould be declared regent of the kingdom, the King of Navarre lieutenant-general in the Provinces: the Conſtable, generaliſſimo of the armies, the Duke of *Guiſe*, grand-maſter of the King's houſhold, and the Cardinal *de Lorrain*, ſuperintendant of the finances.

The Prince of *Conde* was now diſcharged from Priſon, and an Arret of the Parliament of Paris, conceived in honorable terms, diſcharged him from all the accuſations againſt him; and the ſentence was declared null and irregular, as the work of judges incompetent in the cauſe of the Princes of the blood. The Vidame *de Chartres*, died of chagrin in the Baſtile, before the coalition was finiſhed. Thus ended the year 1560.

(To be continued.)

VERSES,

Said to be written and ſung by a Negro-Girl, on her lover who was drowned in her ſight.

POOR ORA tink on YANCO dear,
Tho' he be gone forever:
For he no dead, he ſtill live *here** :
And he from her go never.

Like on de ſand me mark him face,
The wave come roll him over;
The mark he go, but ſtill the place,
'Tis eaſy to diſcover!

Me ſee, ſometime, de tree, de flower,
He droop like ORA ſurely;
And den, bye-bye, dere come a ſhower.
He hold him head up purely.

And ſo ſometime me tink me die,
My heart ſo ſick he grieve me;
But in a little time me cry
Good deal, and dat relieve me.

* *Her boſom.*

Improvements and Additions to Mr. BOWEN'S

Exhibition of Wax-Work,

Viz.

HIS Excellency *Benjamin Franklin*, Eſq.——A *Philadelphian Beauty.*——*Peace*, (an elegant figure) with her Olive Branch.——*Plenty*, with wreaths of Flowers, baſket of Fruit, &c.

☞ *TICKETS, at one quarter dollar, may be had at Mr.* JAMES BRYSON'S, *No. 4, Third, below Market Street; where the exhibition is open from 10 o'clock in the Morning, until 9 every Evening.*

N. B. MINIATURE and PORTRAIT PAINTING done at the ſame place, on reaſonable terms.

Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1790.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
October 14, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, That *Propoſals* will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, to the 30th day of November next, incluſive, for the ſupply of all *Rations* which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December 1791, both days incluſive, at *Springfield*, in the State of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of *Weſt-Point*, in the State of New-York.

The Rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the following Articles, *viz.*
One pound of Bread or Flour,
One pound of Beef, or ¾ of a pound of Pork,
Half a gill of Rum, Brandy, or Whiſky,
One quart of Salt,
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,
} pr. 100 rations.

Separate Propoſals may be made for each place, ſpecifying the loweſt price pr. ration.——No credit is required.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Sept. 28, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 31ſt day of December next incluſive, for the building of a LIGHT HOUSE, nearly of the dimenſions propoſed by the late Commiſſioners of Virginia and Maryland, upon the lot of land on Cape Henry, in the County of Princeſs Ann, and State of Virginia, lately ceded for that purpoſe to the United States. It is deſired, that the propoſals may leave the election, whether the building above the foundation ſhall be of brick or ſtone, and as the coſt and charges of thoſe materials vary, it is expected, that a correſponding difference will be made in the terms offered.

The foundation of the Light-Houſe is to be of ſtone, and ſunk to the depth of thirteen feet below the water table, over the top of which the pavement is to be laid. The diameter thereof is to be twenty ſeven feet ſix inches, with a vacancy of about nine feet in the centre.

The diameter of the baſe is to be twenty ſix feet, at which place the thickneſs of the walls is to be ſix feet. The height from the bottom of the water table to the top of the ſtone work is to be ſeventy two feet, where the diameter is to be ſixteen feet ſix inches, and the thickneſs of the walls three feet. The form is to be an octagon, having three windows in the eaſt, and four in the weſt. If it be built of brick, it is to be faced with the glaſſy kind, if of ſtone, it is tobe faced with hewn or hammer-dreſſed ſtone.

On the top of the ſtone work is to be a floor of joiſts, bedded therein, planked over and covered with copper, extending about two feet eight inches beyond the wall, thereby forming an eve, which is to be finiſhed with a cornice, the whole having a deſcent from the centre ſufficient to throw off the water.

The lanthorn is to be ſupported by eight poſts of wrought Iron of three inches ſquare and twenty feet in length, ten feet of which are to be wrought into the ſtone wall on the inner part at each corner. The diameter of it is to be ten feet, leaving a platform on the ouſide thereof of about ſix feet in width. All the work above this is to be of iron and copper. The lanthorn is to be ten feet high, having a ſemicircular roof of five feet more, with iron rafters covered with copper. The whole ſpace between the poſts ſupporting the lanthorn, is to be occupied by the ſaſhes, which are to be made of iron, each ſaſh is to have twenty-eight panes of glaſs, twelve by fourteen inches. One of the ſaſhes on the ſouth weſt ſide is to be hung with hinges for a door to go out upon the platform, from the outer part of which to the roof of the lanthorn is to be a frame of iron covered with a net work of ſtrong braſs wire, to preſerve the glaſs from injuries by hail and flights of birds in the night.

The rafters of the lanthorn are to be well faſtened to an iron hoop, over which is a copper funnel, through which the ſmoke may paſs into a large copper ventilator in the form of a man's head, capable of containing one hundred gallons. This head is to be ſo placed as to be turned by a large vane on the ſpire above it, that the hole for venting the ſmoke may always be to the leeward. Eight dormant ventilators of ſix inches diameter are to be fixed in the roof of the lanthorn.

A cloſe ſtove is to be provided and fixed in the lanthorn, which is to be furniſhed with eight lamps, each capable of containing ſix quarts, hung in two tiers over each other tranſverſely. There are to be ſix flights of ſtairs to aſcend to the lanthorn, the entrance to which is to be by a door covered with copper. The building is to be furniſhed with two conductors, to ſecure it from the effects of lightning.

A frame houſe is to be built for the keeper, twenty feet ſquare, two ſtories high, with a frame kitchen; the whole to be finiſhed with lath and plaiſter.

A vault for the ſtorage and ſafe keeping of the oil is to be built of ſtone at a convenient diſtance, twelve feet wide, and twenty in length. It is to be arched, and covered with earth or ſand, over which a ſhed is to be built, and it is to be furniſhed with eight ſtrong cedar ciſterns with covers, each capable of containing two hundred gallons of oil. The entrance is to be ſecured by a ſtrong door.

Good ſecurity for the faithful performance of the contract will be expected. Payments on account will be made at proper ſtages of the work, and the balance will be paid on its completion: or, if a ſuitable difference ſhould be made in the terms, caſh will be advanced for the purchaſe of materials and proviſions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known, that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making proviſion for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and thoſe iſſued by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of accounts in the ſeveral States, will be receivable only at the Treaſury and by the reſpective Commiſſioners of Loans within the States in which they were reſpectively iſſued. The Certificates iſſued by the Regiſter of the Treaſury, by the Pay Maſter General and Commiſſioner of Army Accounts, by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of the Accounts of the Quarter Maſter's, Commiſſary's, Hoſpital, Cloathing, and Marine Departpartments, Indents of Intereſt, and Bills of Old Emiſſion, will be receivable indiſcriminately at the Treaſury and by the Commiſſioners of all the States. The ſituation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater ſecurity of the public againſt impoſitions by forged or counterfeit paper, and which theſlaidem have been adopted from the ſame conſideration for the execution of the buſineſs are ſuch, that it will give facility and diſpatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Regiſter of the Treaſury and of the Paymaſter General, and Commiſſioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commiſſioners of the five Departments above mentioned, are made in the firſt inſtance at the Treaſury; and if applications from the Holders of Loan Office Certificates, and Certificates iſſued by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of Accounts in the reſpective States, are made in like manner to the Commiſſioners of Loans within the States in which they were iſſued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any Office that the Proprietors of theſe Certificates may deſire.

At the

INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE,

No. 208, in MARKET, above 6th STREET, *South ſide*,

WILL be negociated all kinds of PAPER-MONEY and

Public Securities,

BUSINESS tranſacted in public offices in the city, and ſuch Paper-Money and Certificates furniſhed, as will make payment at the Land Office equal to Gold and Silver.

MONEY borrowed or loaned, and BILLS, BONDS, and NOTES of HAND diſcounted.

HOUSES, Farms, Lands, and Lots, bought and ſold, let or leaſed, and Houſes, Rooms, Boarding and Lodging procured for Strangers, or others.

BOOK-KEEPERS, Clerks, School-Maſters, Waiters, Nurſes, Seamſtreſſes, Chamber and other Maids, and thoſe of other profeſſions, who come well recommended, may hear of employ; and Employers be ſupplied, by applying to

FRANCIS WHITE.

Dealer in Paper Money, and Public Securities.

The price of this paper is 3 dolls. pr. ann. and 5d. ſingle number.